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8.00 „ to 10.00 „ „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
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10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
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12 00	Nanking Junction Lv.	12 00	Changchun „ Lv.
12 00	Mukden Ar.	12 00	Mukden „ Ar.
12 00	Mukden Lv.	12 00	Mukden „ Lv.
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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 3rd.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

The Russian Revolution has overshadowed the Sino-German situation but, all the same, events have moved. They are moving with surprising celerity. China is anxious to treat the Germans with more than fairness, with a species of supercourtesy which the Teutons are inclined in many instances to abuse. For instance, the German Minister, who undoubtedly expected to receive his passports long before he got it, asked for an extension of time, which from an outside point of view seemed altogether unnecessary. His reported illness, too, was a matter for Allied scepticism. Then we have the record of bombs placed on German ships taken over by the Chinese authorities and of other ships being blown up. However, in spite of German tricktiness, the Chinese attitude remains strictly correct as was seen in the taking over of the German concessions in Hankow and Tiensin, and the German Consulates in the various treaty ports, and as demonstrated in the treatment of Germans in Chinese Government service.

Conversations between the Entente Ministers and the Foreign Minister are taking place almost daily and give some colour to the growing belief that China will not long rest satisfied with the mere severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but will actually range herself alongside the Allies. There are substantial reasons for so doing. In addition to repudiating certain obligations forced upon her by Germany, China can reap some of the profits of the war by furnishing war material and supplying manpower, thus sharing in the prosperity which the war brought to Japan, America and some of the smaller Continental nations.

China, too, will take action with regard to Austria similar to that adopted by the United States. This may be expected any time in the near future.

Peking has been greatly interested in the elimination of the boastful Germans who paraded in grey uniform in a manner [illegible] authority. These so-called soldiers have disappeared with the exception of one or two who do duty as caretakers, and now the Netherlands flag flies over the Legation and the barracks, and a Dutch soldier, who seems nor at all at ease, is on guard.

AVIATION.

Miss Stinson, the young American aviatrice, enjoyed a great measure of popularity during her stay here. Her flights on Saturday and Sunday were very successful. The feature of the Sunday performance was that she was accompanied by the five year-old daughter of Mr. Schramli, the manager of the Hotel des Wagon Lits, who made the trip with a *sang froid* which many an experienced aviator might have envied. On Tuesday night Miss Stinson made an ascent with her machine illuminated, and her course above the Forbidden City was marked by a blaze of light, which delighted and impressed the thousands of spectators.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is still busy with the Constitution, and some progress can now be reported.

There was an interesting scene this week at the election of overseas representatives when it was discovered that a gentleman was engaged buying votes, and, as was to be expected, he was badly treated. It would be interesting to know which was his sin—attempting to bribe or being found out!

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Wang Ta-hsieh has met with a great reception in Japan on the occasion of his mission to present the Order of Merit from President Li to the Emperor, and, in consequence, the Japanese Press has forgotten past bitterness and is literally taking China to its bosom. Long may this ideal relation exist between the two countries, especially if they are drawn closer together in the Entente.

EXPLOSIVE FISH.

ANOTHER ENEMY DEVICE.

A message from Sulen, near the entrance to the Trondhjem Fiord, states that some fishermen found a wooden box floating on the sea. They took it on board their vessel, and, on opening it, found inside a tin box containing fish. The fish suddenly began to burn and emit a sulphureous smell. The men were alarmed and threw the box back into the sea. As they did so, it exploded and flames shot up from it to a tremendous height. The fishing boat narrowly escaped being capsized, her lifeboat was smashed to atoms, and lanterns were destroyed. One man was nearly killed. The region where this occurred is infested with mines, so that fishermen are almost afraid to venture out to sea.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 30th March, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 23rd March and our local market has, since then, been more occupied with Settlement business than with forward contracts. The somewhat heavy settlement having been safely disposed of, there is a distinctly better feeling in the market and prices show a good deal of firmness. There is, also, a decidedly better tone to the market for investment shares, with more enquiry than has been apparent for some time. Shanghai remains quiet and prices show little alteration. Singapore market for Rubber shares keeps very firm and many prices show an improvement on the week.

The following are to-day's wired quotations for Rubber shares:—

Alor Gajahs	$4.10
Ayer Pannas	12.20
Glenealys	2.50
Kedahs	4.50
Kempas	8.30
Malaka Pindas	2.55
Malakoffs	4.70
New Serendahs	4.40
Sandycrofts	5.00
Tapahs	22.50

Plantation Rubber in London is 3/2. Bar Silver is quoted at 35 15/16. Sterling T.T. is 2/4½, and Singapore T.T. 99½. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Sales were made at $680 and there are further buyers at this rate and, probably, at a little over.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Business has been done in Unions at $890 and $895, and at the latter figure more shares are wanted. Cantons remain nominal at $370. Yangtszes at $235 with ex. 73 and North Chinas at Tls. 150, with no business reported.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires are wanted at $155, and Hongkong Fires are in demand at the improved price of $330 ex dividend ($27).

SHIPPING.—Market weakened somewhat as the settlement approached and Douglases declined to a selling rate of $98, with no business reported and some forced sales were made over the settlement at very low rates, but buyers are now offering $94. Indo-China Deferred weakened, under settlement influences, to $125, but have to-day improved and close firm at $129 cash and $132 for May. Steamboats are a fraction lower at $18½ nominal after sales at that figure. Star Ferries show no alteration at $33 nominal.

OILS.—Langkats have improved to Tls. 9(buyers, on the declaration of a dividend of Tl. 1. Urals are unchanged at 29/- nominal, and Shells at 103/-, also nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars were somewhat affected by the Settlement and sagged to $125, but close with good buyers at $126 cash. Malabons dropped to $30, at which business was done, and are now wanted at $29½.

MINING.—Small sales of Raubs have been made at $2.30 and $2.25, and more could be placed at the latter rate. Tronohs are on offer at 2[illegible]. Kailans are unaltered at 36/- nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares keep firm throughout the week, and since the settlement have improved to a buying rate of $121 ex dividend (8%). Wharves remain quiet—business was done at $80, and further shares are wanted. Shanghai Docks were sold at Tls. 87, and this is now the nominal price.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are in demand at $94, but the rate does not appear to bring out sellers. Centrals are nominal at $93, and Hotels at $102. Humphreys Estates are wanted at $6½, and a small business was done at $6.30. West Points have buyers at $70. Kowloon Lands are nominal at $33.

COTTON MILLS.—This market shows little change. Shanghai Cottons have been done at Tls. 117. There are buyers of Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5. Ewos and Kung Yiks are unaltered and nominal at Tls. 147½ and Tls. 13 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Owing to the Settlement a fair quantity of Cements came out for sale, but were readily absorbed at the equivalent of $8.80 cum div. (80 cents), and, with these shares disposed of, the market has strengthened considerably and they close firm at $8.25. China Borneos are wanted at $8. China Lights at $4¾. Dairy Farms at $23. Trams have been steady at $7.10, and close with buyers at the rate. Watsons have been done at $6¾ and $7. Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $49. China Providents can be had at $3.10.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 27th April.

EFFECT OF TRADE "BANS" IN JAPAN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE SEEK GOVERNMENT AID.

A statement of the effects felt by various lines of business in Japan as a result of the trade bans now enforced by many of the Allied nations, particularly Great Britain, will be made by leading business men of Japan and presented to the Tokio Government, with the request that steps be taken to alleviate the ill-effects of these orders on the business of Japan.

This decision (says the *Japan Advertiser*) was reached by the meeting of the eight leading Chambers of Commerce in session in Tokio at the Tokio Chamber of Commerce.

After the meeting it was stated by an official in the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, in an interview, that the representation to be prepared afterwards by the representatives of the eight chambers of commerce will not be couched in a protesting vein. The conference was called not to demonstrate Japan's protest toward the British prohibitory measure or obtain the removal of the ban, but to devise the appropriate measures to lessen the bad effects of the ban on the different lines of business after the thorough exchange of views among the representatives of those lines.

In the representation it will be stated for the information of the Government that many lines of business have suffered from the ban, and it will be requested to take an active measure to alleviate the sufferings, but no protest will be made against Great Britain.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Major H. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, to be Inspecting Officer of the H.K.V.C. and of the H.K.V.R.

2.—JOINED.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Company: No. 2082 Spr. K. C. Mukerjee, No. 2083 Spr. F. T. Marques.

3.—LEAVE.

No. 1432 Lc.-Cpl. F. Cullen is granted leave for the duration of the war from 26th March, 1917.

No. 1346 Pte. W. A. J. Cooper is granted 3 months' leave from 31st March, 1917.

No. 1636 Pte. P. A. Reis is granted 2½ months' leave from 26th March, 1917.

4.—TRANSFERRED.

No. 1515 Pte. W. C. Bond is transferred from Left Section M.G. Co. to Belchers 6in. Section, dated 30th March, 1917.

5.—STRUCK OFF.

The leave granted to No. 1878 Pte. C. G. Anderson having expired, he is struck off the strength of the Corps from 30th March, 1917.

6.—REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Every member of the Corps must register himself, and those of his family, if any, who are 18 years old or over, within the next 14 days under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916. The necessary forms, which are to be forwarded to the Captain-Superintendent of Police when completed, can be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters.

7.—BELCHERS 6IN. SECTION.

Detail of duties of Belchers 6in. Section for April, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

8.—ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 15th April, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

9.—PARADES.

Monday, 2nd April:—

5.10 p.m. Left, Centre and Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Company, and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Dress: Drill Order without rifle and bayonet.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpls. Edgcumbe, Grimes, and Edmonds.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday, 3rd April:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6in. Section (sub-Sections 1 and 4 only) at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Bayonet Training class at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday, 4th April:—

5.10 p.m. Adjutant's Parade on Polo Ground, Left, Centre and Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Company, and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need not attend. Dress: Drill order without rifle and Bayonet.

Thursday, 5th April:

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 6th April:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6in. Section (Sub-Sections 3 and 4 only) at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Bayonet Training class at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C. S. M. Witchell, Corpls. Grimes and Edgcumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

10.—DETAIL.

On duty 1st April: Centre Section M.G. Company.

On duty 2nd April: Right Section M.G. Company.

On duty 3rd April: Scouts Company.

On duty 4th April: Scouts Company.

On duty 5th April: Civil Service Co.

On duty 6th April: Centre Section M.G. Company.

On duty 7th April: Right Section M.G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 1st to 7th April: Lieut. Lindsell.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

30th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

SERGEANTS' MESS MEETING.

A Meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess Room on Monday, 2nd April, at 6.45 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 3rd April:—

8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. T. Lee.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

Thursday, 5th April:—

8 p.m. Bandage Practice; Lce.-Cpl. Wei Kan will take charge.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Sunday, 1st April:—

Members warned will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on Sunday. Fall in on the Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m. Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), waterbottles (filled), greatcoats (rolled). Stretchers to be provided. Rations should be carried in haversacks.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 1st April, to the morning of Sunday, the 8th April—H.K.V.C.

Next for duty—"A" Coy. H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH APRIL.

Monday, 2nd April:—

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Every Sergeant must attend this class. Corporals wishing to attend these classes may do so.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 3rd April:—

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th April:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

TRANSFER.

No. 73 Pte. G. H. May is transferred to "D" Company.

ORDERLY ROOM.

The Telephone No. of this office is 2149.

(Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

A match has been arranged to take place between the H.K.V.R. and The Rest on Saturday, 31st inst., at King's Park, commencing at 2.15 p.m. A team of twelve will be selected from the following:—2nd-Lieutenant A. M. Thornhill, Q.M.S. E. W. Dawson, C.Q.M.S. J. C. Mackay, C.Q.M.S. D. Tolman, Sergt. G. H. M. Bannerman, Corpl. J. Lyon, Corpl. E. Carpmael, L/Cpl. F. Goodman, Ptes. A. Brock, H. Elson, A. Jenkins, and J. Simpson.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

On and from Monday, April 2nd, this Company will parade as follows:—

(a) The whole of the Recruits' Platoon will be drafted into the former No. 2 Company.

(b) The new No. 2 Company will include four Platoons, thus:—

No. 3 Platoon (Sections 5 and 6).
No. 4 Platoon (Sections 7 and 8).
No. 5 Platoon (Sections 9 and 10).
No. 6 Platoon (Sections 11 and 12).

The O.C. No. 2 Company will be responsible for posting Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables.

NO. 3 COMPANY.

On and from Monday, April 2nd, No. 4 Company will be absorbed into No. 3 Company. The new No. 3 Company will parade as follows:—

No. 7 Platoon (Sections 13 and 14).
No. 8 Platoon (Sections 15 and 16).

Chief Inspector Wong will be responsible for posting Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables.

RIFLES.

Nos. 2 and 3 Companies will parade at Central Station on Sunday, April 1st, as follows:—

12 noon—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons.
2 p.m.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.
3 p.m.—Old No. 3 Company.
4 p.m.—Old No. 4 Company.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, April 3rd—No. 3 Company (new organisation) under Chief Inspector Lammert, the Sergt.-Major, and O.C. Company.

Tuesday, April 10th—No. 2 Company (new organisation) under Chief Inspector Lammert and O.C. Company.

Wednesday, April 11th—No. 1 Company, under Chief Inspector Lammert and O.C. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons.

Thursday, April 12th—No. 3 Company, under Chief Inspector Lammert, the Sergt.-Major, and O.C. Company.

EMERGENCY CALLS.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Standing Orders 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, March 30th, 1917.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m. Stretcher drill. Dress: Helmets, shorts, and puttees.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to confirmation by Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—

M. K. Lo, Divisional Secretary, to be Divisional Secretary and Sergeant.

Lce.-Cpl. Kong Ki-lai to be Corporal.

(Sd.) R. RALPHS
(Officer in Charge of District).

March 30th, 1917.

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

The 39th annual meeting of the shareholders of the above was held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and those also present were:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs. F. Maitland, A. O. Lang, and H. P. White (Consulting Committee), J. Paterson, C. Woodhead, Ho Fook, P. C. Potts, Lo Cheung Shui, J. W. Kew, G. M. Shaw, F. M. P. da Grace, L. A. P. Leite, C. S. Remedios, H. P. Whitehead, J. S. Dobie, and Chao Po Sieh, with the Secretary, Mr. C. Beswick.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts, with the auditors' certificate attached, having been in your hands for the past week or two, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with great pleasure that the General Agents and Consulting Committee again find themselves in a position to present a satisfactory account, and are able to pay a reasonable dividend to shareholders. Our trade with China has been most disappointing throughout the year, due to the political unrest in the Spring and Summer, and financial stringency during the closing months of the year, which has entailed a heavy burden of interest and charges on the stocks held at our various agencies. If was fortunate, however, that we were able to find satisfactory markets for our sugars in India and other outlets. During the past year we have made good progress with our repairs and renewals policy, and I may say that considerable sums have been spent in this connection and charged to working account, in addition to the allocation from profits for this purpose. We feel sure that the wisdom of this course, and also that of writing down our unproductive property at Swatow, will commend itself to shareholders. As you are doubtless aware, the European war has brought about most striking changes in the sugar trade throughout the world. The elimination of European beet sugar from many markets has caused a great increase in the values of all cane sugars, and the enormous advance in freight, coal, and other items incidental to the production of refined sugar have driven prices to very high levels. It is therefore only to be expected that a cessation of hostilities will witness a reaction in values and conditions, and it is therefore necessary for us to prepare ourselves accordingly and adopt a cautious policy. The past two years' successful working, however, have fortunately enabled us to strengthen the position of the Company and equip ourselves to maintain our position in the trade. We trust the shareholders will approve the General Agents and Consulting Committee's recommendation of the grant of $15,000 bonus to the refinery staff, which is well deserved, and also the Company's contribution of $2,500 to the Hongkong War Charities. I will now propose that the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of $12 per share, and the payment of a bonus of $15,000 to the staff, be adopted and passed.

Mr. F. MAITLAND seconded, and the proposition was unanimously carried.

On the proposition of Mr. KEW, seconded by Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs. F. Maitland, A. O. Lang, and H. P. White were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of $500 each, on the proposition of Mr. Lo CHEUNG SHUI, seconded by Mr. POTTS.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be available at that office on the following morning.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

The report of the directors of this Company for the year ended 28th February, 1917, states,—

The profit and loss account, including the balance of Tls. 7,838.24 carried forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Tls. 144,862.55, which amount the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

	Tls.
Pay:—	
A dividend of 8 per cent., absorbing	32,000.00
A bonus of Tls. 12 per share, absorbing	48,000.00
To reserve fund for equalization of dividends	50,000.00
To War Funds (to be distributed at discretion of H.B.M. Consul General)	4,000.00
And carry forward to new account, balance of	10,862.55
Tls.	144,862.55

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There are two matches to be played in order to complete the football season, if the competition for the Shield does not take place this year. The Shield is in the possession of the Club, by whom it was won last season, and apparently it will remain with them—at any rate, for this season—for it seems to be pretty generally understood that the competition will not take place this year, although no one seems quite certain about it.

Of the two matches to be played, that in the second division takes place this afternoon, and is between the "A" and "D" Companies K.S.L.I. There is a keen, healthy rivalry between these two teams, and, as both teams have been in training in readiness for the game, a good contest is expected. The winning team obtains a cup and medals, and the losers, who will be second in the league, receive medals as runners-up. The Cup is at present in possession of the 88th Company, R.G.A., who went through the whole of last season without being defeated. In the event of a draw this afternoon, extra time will be played.

The other game, which is to decide the championship of the Hongkong League, is between the Royal Engineers and the Club, and will probably take place next Wednesday.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

DIVISION II.

"A" Company K.S.L.I. v. "D" Company K.S.L.I.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

Preparations are now well under way for the third Far Eastern Games, which will be held at Tokyo from May 8th to 12th. It is likely that the Philippine Islands will send 150 competitors, and that China will be represented by over 100. Japan will enter teams in all events, including track and field as well as Football, Basketball, Volleyball, and other games. The meeting promises to be a thorough-going triangular competition for the first time.

The arrangements for China are in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of Mr. Tang Shao Yi, Shanghai (Chairman); Mr. Nieh Chi Cheh, Shanghai (Treasurer); Mr. Chang Po Ling, Tientsin; Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hongkong; Mr. Tsur Yi Tsung, Peking; and and Mr. J. H. Crocker, Shanghai (Hon. Secretary).

The Contest Committee, acting on the experience of past years, has chosen the competitors for track and field events, Basketball, etc., from the North, which excels in these events. The South, however, have proved to be better at Football, Volleyball, Swimming, Tennis and Cycling, and an attempt is being made to choose for these events from Canton and Hongkong. For this purpose representatives from Canton arrived in the Colony yesterday afternoon to stay for four or five days in order to compete with Hongkong athletes for the privilege of going to Tokyo. These are Volleyball players, and a match—Hongkong v. Canton—will be played on Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m. at the Chinese Recreation Club.

Trial matches in Football and Swimming will be arranged shortly. China won the Second Far Eastern Games in 1915 largely as a result of the assistance given by Canton and Hongkong, and there is hope that success may be achieved in the same way in 1917.

Reserve Fund:—	
Balance as at 29th February, 1916	100,000.00
To which has been added	50,000.00
Making a total reserve of Tls.	150,000.00
Special Reserve Fund:—	
Balance as at 29th February, 1916	80,000.00
To which has been added	20,000.00
Making a total reserve against risk of bad debts, of ....Tls.	100,000.00
Str. *Tsangtak*:—	
Balance as at 29th February, 1916	110,000.00
From which has been written off for depreciation	10,000.00
Leaving a balance of ....Tls.	100,000.00
Buildings:—	
Balance as at 29th February, 1916	20,000.00
From which has been written off for depreciation	5,000.00
Leaving a balance of ....Tls.	15,000.00
Land:—	
Value of Shanghai property as at 29th February, 1916	241,661.77
During the year surrender was made of Mow 1.1.4.0 to the S. M. Council, for the Tengyueh Road Extension, against which compensation was received of	1,504.80
Leaving a balance of ....Tls.	240,156.97

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These annual sports were held yesterday afternoon on the Jockey Club's ground at Happy Valley. The weather was favourable, and the large number of spectators in attendance was treated to an afternoon's good sport. The arrangements were in the able hands of Mr. F. A. Britton and a zealous committee, and were carried through without a hitch. The officials were:—Patron, the Ven. Archdeacon of Hongkong; President, Rev. W. H. Hewett; judges; Messrs. F. A. Redmond, E. G. Stewart, Woon Chow Foon, A. Hughes, Ling Hung Ming, Rev. Bro. Alphonsus, Rev. E. W. L. Martin; Starters, Messrs. E. Green, Lo Hin Shing, J. P. Jones, and Ng Sze Kwong; Time-keepers, Messrs. Wei Wing Hon, and Ng Sze Yuen; Clerks of the Course, Messrs. Fung Man Sui, Lam Tung, Li King Hong, Cheng Man Kong, Lee Yan Po, Rev. King Lee, Messrs. Chau Cheong Nin, Leung Nai Yuen, Lei Kan Kwong, Ang Swee Cheng; Treasurer, Mr. C. Gerken; Hon. Secretary, Chao Kuo Liang; Assistant Secretary, Ng Shu Heung.

The band of the 74th Punjabis was in attendance, and, under the baton of Bandmaster Christian, discoursed selections.

At the close of the sports the prizes were handed to the winners by Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, who was introduced by Mr. Britton. In the course of a few remarks Mr. Britton thanked Mrs. Ma for her kindness in agreeing to perform this duty. He also intimated that the old boys of the College had presented a handsome cup which was to remain the permanent property of the College, on which would be inscribed, on shields round the plinth, the names of the senior champions at each year's sports. (Applause.) The first name to be so inscribed would be that of this year's champion—Tsoi Hak Hon.

Mrs. Ma was presented with a beautiful bouquet, and at her request the Rev. W. H. Hewitt announced that the students would have a holiday to-day (Saturday). Cheers for Mrs. Ma and the playing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

PRIZE LIST.

SENIOR.

120 YARDS—1, Tsoi Hak Hon; 2, Kwek Pok Hing; 3, Yip Hin Hung. Time, 13secs.

220 YARDS—1, Tsoi Hak Hon; 2 Kwek Pok Hing; 3, Chiu Kwok Leung.

440 YARDS—1, Tsoi Hak Hon; 2, Kwek Pok Hing; 3, Chiu Kwok Leung. Time, 61secs.

HIGH JUMP—1, Kwek Pok Hing; 2, Tsoi Hak Hon; 3, Wong Kap Tang. Height 4ft. 11½ins.

LONG JUMP—1, Kwek Pok Hing; 2, Yip Hon Hung; 3, Ng Shiu Heung. Distance, 17ft.

HALF-MILE RACE—(Final)—1, Tsoi Hak Hon; 2, Ng Shiu Heung; 3, Chao Kuo Leung.

HURDLE RACE (120 yards)—1, Yip Hin Hung; 2, Tsoi Hak Hon; 3, Wong Kap Tong.

SENIOR CHAMPION—Tsoi Hak Hon (16 points), runner-up, Kwek Pok Hing (12 points).

MIDDLE.

100 YARDS—1, Kwong Hing Sing; 2, Pun Fun Nam; 3, Sui Poy Lun. Time, 11 2-5secs.

220 YARDS—1, Pun Fun Nam; 2, Kwong Hing Sing; 3, Sui Poy Lun. Time, 29 1-5secs.

300 YARDS—1, Tam Cheung Huen; 2, Pun Fun Nam; 3, Liu Tsun Sing. Time, 38 1-5secs.

HALF-MILE RACE—1, Leung Iu Ue; 2, Liu Tsun Sing; 3, Kwong Hing Shing.

HURDLE RACE (120 yards)—1, Cheung Wai Hon; 2, Yip Tse Wa; 3, Felix Chen.

MIDDLE CHAMPION—Pun Fun Nam (13 points), runners-up, W. H. Cheung and H. S. Kwong (7 points).

JUNIOR.

100 YARDS—1, Wan Hang Sing; 2, Yue Cham Yue; 3, Ma Hin Lee.

220 YARDS—1, Wan Hang Shing; 2, Yue Cham Yue; Ma Hin Lee.

300 YARDS—1, Wan Hang Shing; 2, Yue Cham Yue; 3, Chan Sik Nin.

HIGH JUMP—1, Ma Hin Lee; 2, Yue Cham Yue; 3, Ma Wai But. Height, 3ft. 9½ins.

LONG JUMP—1, Wan Hang Hing; 2, Man Hin Lee; 3, Yue Cham Yue. Distance, 11ft. 10½ins.

HIGH JUMP—1, Pun Fun Nam; 2, Cheung Wai How; 3, Yip Tse Wa. Height, 4ft. 10ins.

LONG JUMP—1, Pun Fun Nam; 2, Cheung Wai Hon; 3, Kwong Hong Sing. Distance, 14ft. 8½ins.

JUNIOR CHAMPION—Wang Hang Shing (12 points), runners-up, Yue Cham Yue (8 points).

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

PEAK SCHOOL SPORTS.

SOME KEEN RACING.

The annual sports in connection with the Peak School took place yesterday at "Tanderagee," the Peak, by kind permission of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. There was a large gathering of parents and friends, and, as usual, the racing was keen, and the young competitors were very enthusiastic throughout. Entries were numerous, necessitating the running of many heats, and it was past 6 o'clock when the last event, the Visitors' Race, was decided. In connection with this race it might be mentioned that last year's winner, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., did not participate, and, following a false start, the event resolved itself into a race between Messrs. Tisdall and Harris. When passing the dangerous bend which has spoiled the chances of many would-be winners, these competitors were far ahead of the field, and running gamely neck-and-neck. When about fifteen yards from the winning post Mr. Tisdall managed a well-timed "spurt," and won with a yard to spare after a race which roused the spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The students' events were nicely varied, including a humming and a hat trimming competition. In the former event the girls selected a boy partner. The boy had to race to the waiting maid, and she in turn would hum unto him a tune. So soon as the young Romeo had realised the tune he had to write it down and then race with his fair partner to the winning post; and their respective slips of paper, containing the title of the tune, had to be the same. This event created much amusement. All the other competitions were also very interesting. The full results were as follow:—

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP, BOYS:—1, D. Chapman; 2, J. Churchill.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP, GIRLS:—1, A. Miller; 2, G. Stedman.

80 YARDS HANDICAP, GIRLS:—1, J. Looker; 2, L. Morton; Boys.—1, J. Miller; 2, B. Humphreys.

50 YARDS HANDICAP, BOYS:—1, H. Messer. Girls.—1, S. Cumrie.

LONG JUMP, "A" Class:—1, J. Churchill; 2, G. Stedman.

LONG JUMP, "B" Class:—1, J. Miller; 2, S. Tisdall.

LONG JUMP, "C" Class:—1, G. Chatham; 2, B. Churchill.

HIGH JUMP, "A" Class, Girls:—1, A. Miller; 2, G. Stedman. Boys.—1, T. Churchill; 2, J. Churchill.

HIGH JUMP, "B" Class:—1, J. Miller.

HIGH JUMP, "C" Class:—1, G. Chatham; 2, A. Pearce.

FRENCH SKIPPING RACE:—1, S. Tisdall; 2, A. Miller.

RUNNING SKIPPING RACE:—E. Scott Harston and A. Morton, dead beat.

POTATOE RACE. "A" Class:—1, B. Dunbar; 2, E. Scott Harston. "B" class.—1, A. Pearce; 2, J. Looker. "C" class.—1, S. Cumrie; 2, C. Chatham.

THREE-LEGGED-RACE, "A" Class:—1, A. Miller and J. Looker. "B" Class.—1, R. Armstrong and B. Humphreys.

HUMMING COMPETITION:—1, H. Butterfield and A. Miller; 2, S. Tisdall and T. Churchill.

HAT TRIMMING COMPETITION:—1, J. Looker and J. Lander; 2, A. Ormiston and J. Messer.

VISITORS' RACE:—1, Mr. Tisdall; 2, Mr. A. H. Harris.

The prizes were distributed by Miss May, who was thanked for so doing by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, also thanked the Colonial Secretary for his kindness in again placing his grounds at the disposal of the school, and also for his hospitality.

The officials were,—Judge: Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., handicapper, Mr. E. Ralphs; clerk of course, Mr. W. Kay; starter, Mr. L. Foster. The Committee was composed of the following.—Mrs. Main (headmistress), Miss Skinner, Miss M. Rodgers and Miss D. Rodgers. Thanks are also due to the following, who kindly presented prizes or contributed to the prize fund.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Carpmael, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Scott Harston, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Messer, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. Tisdall and "anonymous."

GENERAL.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP—1, Tsoi Hak Hon; 2, Kwek Pok Hing; 3, Yip Hin Hung. Time, 11secs.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CUP RACE.—St. Paul's v. St. Stephens. Winner, St. Stephens.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE—1, Sin Poy Ngo; 2, Cheng Chee Ying; 3, Ng Sze Che.

OLD BOYS' RACE—(200 yards)—1, Wong San Nin; 2, Fung Yuk Wing; 3, Woon Chow Foon.

SMALL BOYS' MATHEMATICS RACE (100 yards)—1, Chan Sik Nin; 2, Ma Hin Lee; 3, Yung Hin Shuen.

POLE JUMP—1, Kwok Pok Lung; 2, Felez Chen. Height, 7ft. 5ins.

FORM FLAG RACE—(100 yards)—1, Shell Form, 2, Sixth Form.

FORM TUG OF WAR—Won by Preliminary Form.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR

GOLFERS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS, CADDY BAGS, SHAFTS.

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

FROM 65 CENTS EACH

ARCH-COLONELS, $1.35 EACH.

PATENT COLONELS, $1.15 EACH.

"BRITISH HONOR," $1.35 EACH.

"BLACK AND WHITE," $1.15 EACH.

FROM 65 CENTS EACH

BRAMBLE MIDGETS, $1.35 EACH.

DIMPLE MIDGETS, $1.35 EACH.

THE "CINCH," .90 CENTS EACH.

THE "BOB," 65 CENTS EACH.

SPALDING'S GOLD-MEDAL GOLF CLUBS.

WOOD CLUBS, $5.50 EACH.

LADIES' MODELS, A SPECIALITY

IRONS, $4.75 EACH.

TAYLOR'S CLUBS, $3.50 EACH.

FORGAN'S CLUBS, FROM $4.00 EACH.

CADDY BAGS

STOCKED IN TWELVE STYLES.

FROM $3.75 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE $24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1948

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

SEMI-TRIMMED HATS.

VOILE AND MUSLIN BLOUSES

VOILE GOWNS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM GEGG has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Hongkong, 31st March, 1917. [453

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE next investment of this FUND will be made Next Week in STRAITS WAR LOAN at 6 per cent., so intending Members should send in their Subscriptions at once.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Hon. Secretaries.

[454

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1896, E.

61ST HALF-YEARLY AND FINAL DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Offices of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1917.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents issuing the Loan,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917. [455

NOTICE.

MRS. PUCCIO and Children have the honour to present their heartfelt thanks to the Government Officials, the Consular Body and the numerous friends who kindly attended the funeral of the late Mr. ANIBAL PUCCIO, Consul for Peru, and also those persons who sent floral tributes.

Mr. JOSE C. DE OSALDIA, Consul for Panama, Acting Consul for Brazil and Guatemala, who had the honour of representing Mr. Puccio's family throughout the ceremony, begs to associate himself with them in their grateful expression.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917. 458

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th April, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917. 457

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN D'ALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER D'ALTON, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY D'ALTON, otherwise known as PHILLIP COURTNEY and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned respecting his Share of the above Estate.

T. W. GARRETT,
Public Trustee.

Public Trust Office,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917. [451

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1917. [491

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1916.

With Index Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE,"

THEATRE ROYAL,
AT 9.15 P.M.

AUCTION
of
Seats in Centre of Dress Circle,
by
H. P. WHITE, Esq.,
SMOKING ROOM, HONGKONG HOTEL,
NOON on WEDNESDAY, April 4th

All are invited to attend.

[452

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33.—"Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every such addition."

34.—"Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents

427

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.

[401

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply— "X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[322

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.

97

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

[102

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

69

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. WIMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.

[402

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[291

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

"THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[28

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616. (12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31ST MARCH, 1917.

WINDING UP ENEMIES' ESTATES.

THE Bill which was passed through all its readings by the Legislative Council on Thursday for further amending the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, contains some very important provisions. When the first reading took place last June we pointed out that strong opposition was likely to be offered to clause 10, which gives every liquidator the right to disclaim any lease or contract under which an alien enemy is subject to any liability, and the Attorney-General, in submitting the Bill for second reading, admitted that a good deal of discussion and negotiation had taken place in regard to it. Although modelled on the practice obtaining in bankruptcy, it does not provide that the landlord shall receive payment in full up to the date of the disclaimer and thenceforward rank with other creditors upon submitting proof of damage sustained at regular intervals until either the term of the lease expires or the estate is wound up. Under the new Ordinance it is necessary for a landlord to submit an estimate of his probable loss to the liquidator, whose award will be final, subject to the right of appeal, within a given time, to the Courts. The difficulty of the task thus cast upon the landlord is obvious, and the only safe course for him to adopt will be to enter a claim for the full unexpired term of the lease, and, if he is not satisfied with the result, to require an application for directions to be made to the Court. His right to be heard upon any such application has now been admitted. In connection with the satisfaction of claims under this head, the question arises whether, in the event of an alien enemy's estate in this Colony being found insolvent, any assets which the debtor may possess in Shanghai will be available for meeting the deficiency.

A very important principle is introduced under Clause 13, which prohibits for an indefinite period any immovable property sold in the liquidations from passing, directly or indirectly, under the control of our enemies, whether they be individuals or corporations. Effectively to secure this object the widest possible definition has been given to the term "prohibited control," and any person who contravenes the provisions of this section of the Ordinance is liable to be mulcted in the sum of $50,000, and to forfeit the property in question. An attempt by the Unofficial Members of the Council to extend this principle to Enemy Trade Marks was defeated by the Official majority, on the ground that this raised a broad question of policy with which only the Imperial authorities were competent to deal. While this may be true, it is pointed out that Trade-marks have a peculiar value in China, and that this constitutes a reason why Hongkong should take the initiative. As all Ordinances are subject to the Royal veto for a period of six months, no harm would have been done by adopting the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK's amendment; on the contrary, it would have served to bring the issue prominently before the Home authorities and compelled them to give a ruling upon it. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Unofficial Members, thoroughly unanimous on this subject, will be content to accept this reverse as final. In the meantime, it is re-assuring to know that steps will be taken to retain Government control over enemy trade-marks registered in the Colony, whether the renewal fees are paid or not, in order to prevent their use by unauthorised persons to the detriment of British trade. The danger of neglecting to take this precaution was pointed out when the subject was under discussion last summer, and the action now taken will be retrospective.

It has been decided to devote the collection at St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday night to the Red Cross Fund and the Prisoners-of-War Fund. As in other years, the collection will go in its entirety to the Charities named, and no deductions will be made in any form whatever.

The Portuguese Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, have presented Mr. Lewis Newton Murphy, the Acting Sub-Accountant, with a prismatic field compass and an illuminated address, as a token of esteem and respect and appreciation of his good offices, on the occasion of his departure for the front.

One case of tobacco cuttings from the La Insular Cigar Factory, a Spanish firm in Manila, and 1 case of 194 packages of smoking tobacco from the Philippine Co., Ltd. (who have already sent 40,000 cigars) have been received by the War Charities Committee, and are being forwarded in due course, to the Committee's London representatives for distribution among the wounded in Hospital.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

Scenes from Shakespeare will be given at the Theatre Royal on Monday, April 23rd, at 9.15 p.m.

The items to be presented in costume and on a draped stage will comprise Jester's Prologue ("Henry VIII"), "Twelfth Night" (Kitchen Scene), "Hamlet" (Platform Scenes), "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Ballet), "King John" (Hubert and Arthur) "As You Like It" (Jaques' Soliloquy), "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Basket Scene), "Henry V." (Before Harfleur).

There will also be a tableau of the Banner of St. George (with Vision of St. George.)

The epilogue from Sir Edward Elgar's "Banner of St. George" and other choral items will be given under the supervision of Mr. Denman Fuller, by a chorus of 100 voices.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance under Bandmaster J. W. Christian.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM.

A Chinese woman was caught boarding a Kwangsi steamer with four taels of opium dross in her possession, for which offence Mr. Wood ordered her to pay $40.

A LAME EXCUSE.

For picking a man's pocket, which contained $30, a Chinese, whose excuse was that the money fell from the man's pocket, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

EMIGRATION OFFENCE.

A Chinese emigrant boarding-house-keeper was fined $25 for not supplying the Secretary for Chinese Affairs with the particulars of an assisted emigrant who was sent to Singapore, as required by the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915. Mr. Lindsell, from the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

PHILANTHROPY.

When charged with selling medicines without a licence, a Chinese medicine man told Mr. Wood that he was merely charitably disposed and gave some of his panacea to a sick man out of pure sympathy; and in return he was presented with a talisman.

The philanthropist was ordered to pay $2.

LEGAL LOSS.

A Chinese office boy employed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor, was charged with the theft of a quantity of stationery, law books, and a fire-iron.

Mr. Faithfull appeared and stated that he did not wish to press the charge.

The office boy, who said that the law books were eaten by white ants, and who denied the theft of the stationery and fire iron, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE SAILING OF A MAIL-CARRYING SHIP.

The fact that the assistant manager of the Un Sing Fat, a Chinese shipping firm, failed to notify the Post Office authorities of the alteration in the time of sailing of the s.s. *Haldis* on the 25th instant, led to his being charged before Mr. Wood with this breach of the regulations.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Acting Postmaster-General, explained that the charge was one of not notifying the Post Office authorities first. The Captain and Chief Officer of the vessel were notified before the Post Office authorities, and that was an entirely wrong procedure. Mr. Hamilton added that he believed the Un Sing Fat chartered the vessel. The ship was due to sail at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant for Haiphong. The mail was closed as usual on Saturday at 7 p.m., and was sent down to the *Haldis* in charge of the Post Office Launch Officer. The latter was told that the vessel was not sailing, and was not proceeding to Haiphong in any case. That fact proved that someone on board the vessel had been notified. The Post Office authorities were not notified until 1 a.m. on the 25th instant, which was twelve hours behind-hand. He believed the vessel sailed on the following day, and the mail had to be sent by another steamer, the route of the *Haldis* having been completely changed.

Defendant, who admitted the offence, said that he only made up his mind at 3.30 p.m. on the 24th to send the *Haldis* to Saigon, and he was under the impression that the Post Office closed at 5 p.m.

Mr. Hamilton said the defendant could have sent a "chit," or telephoned; they were always in the office, until 6.30 p.m., and the Superintendent of the Mails lived in the Post Office building, and could always be reached by telephone, or by way of the rear entrance to the Post Office.

Mr. Wood told the defendant that if he had telephoned the Post Office authorities when he suddenly changed his mind he would have saved them a lot of trouble.

Mr. Hamilton added that the mail only consisted of one bag. It was a trivial matter, in its way, but if they were not notified first all postal business would become a farce.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of $50, and informed defendant that he was liable to a fine of $500.

MR. PAUL DUFAULT.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF THE GREAT SINGER.

A representative of the *Daily Press* had an interesting chat yesterday with Mr. Paul Dufault, the French Canadian tenor, who is to give three concerts at the Theatre Royal next week. Mr. Dufault is a modest man and unwilling to talk about himself. About his art he talks with enthusiasm, but of himself with diffidence. And yet his aspect, when one drags it from him, has in it the elements of romance. As a boy he was leading soprano in Canadian cathedrals and when, at the age of fourteen, his voice changed, a very wise teacher in the college he attended counselled him to rest it for two years. Even at that age singing was the breath of life to him and the enforced silence was a sore trial—for thus early he hoped to make singing his profession.

But he had to take to another profession first. We find him at eighteen learning dentistry in the United States and, some years later, setting up a practice of his own in Boston. It was a good practice, too, but it was only a means to an end. The lad of eighteen deliberately chose dentistry as a profession in order to make sufficient money to pay for his training as a singer. And he was thirty before he made it! It took him twelve years before he came within measurable reach of his ambition. Most men would have given up the struggle long before the age of thirty and would have been content to be known as a fine amateur singer and a good dentist. But Mr. Dufault realised that he had an artistic mission, was filled with it, was content to wait since waiting was inevitable. Followed four years of training, under great masters—and at thirty-four he came before the public and became famous at once. Canada fell under his spell first, then America and Australia next. Australia he toured with Mme. Nordica and he has had two more tours there, that just completed being quite tremendously successful. Nine years ago he was unknown. To-day (as one way of testing fame) his gramaphone records vie in popularity (and in price) with those of Caruso.

Hear him on the art of singing an fall under the spell of the man. He sings not to show off his voice, not to display its range or flexibility, but to interpret and realise for his audience the meaning, the spirit, the message of a song. The voice with him comes second. It is important, but not of primary importance. It is merely the instrument which he employs in his work as an artist. He is a great personality.

Some little while ago considerable discussion was raised upon the question of whether Hongkong was musical. One of the leading tenors of the world is now paying the Colony a visit. Perhaps a good way of answering the question will be to mark the amount of appreciation shown for the concerts which he will give.

CHINESE CREDULITY.

The Hongkong police reports reveal further instances of absurd Chinese credulity.

A shop coolie of 325, Queen's Road Central has reported that at about 1.30 p.m. on the 29th he was accosted by a Chinese in Des Voeux Road Central. A conversation ensued, during which the man handed him an envelope which he said contained $800, and the coolie was asked to change the money. As security for his return the coolie parted with $295.78, and when he arrived at the money-changer's discovered that the envelope contained paper. He hurriedly returned to the place where he had been handed the envelope—but the man had disappeared, along with the shop coolie's $295.78.

Yet another confidence trick. A Chinese married woman has reported to the police that about 5.40 p.m. on the 29th, when in Queen's Road Central, she met a man whom she did not know. The man said, "I have a parcel for you." She was taken to a lane near the Hongkong Cinema and, upon entering a doorway, the man said, "Your child has skin disease; let me have your bangles and I will rub its head with the gold parts." The woman handed the man her bangles, valued at $20, and he immediately made off.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

We regret to hear says the *N.-C. Daily News* that Mr. W. J. Hawkings, of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., who recently left for Home to go on active service, was put ashore at Singapore suffering from pneumonia.

Lieut. Clarke, son of Mr. G. Dell Clarke, of Kobe, has been awarded the Military Cross.

THE WAR.

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

SIGNIFICANT SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

NEW PEACE PROPOSALS?

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ON THE RUN AGAIN.

ST. QUENTIN EVACUATED.

PARIS, March 29th.

The Germans have evacuated St. Quentin, and are burning villages for miles behind their present lines, this indicating a renewal of the retreat.

ZEEBRUGGE NEXT?

LONDON, March 29th.

According to a Belgian source, the Germans are destroying the country in the vicinity of Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ghent, implying a retirement there also.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written to General Nivelle, sympathising with the sufferings of the French on account of the barbarous German devastation.

General Nivelle replied expressing thanks for British succour, and declaring that the spectacle of barbarism will inspire the Anglo-French forces with fresh vigour to continue the punishment of the enemy.

BRITISH IN HOT PURSUIT.

LONDON, March 29th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on March 29th, the enemy continues energetically to resist attacks on the northern parts of his new line.

The Germans manifestly regard Croisilles as of great technical importance and are strongly defending it, but they are hard pressed and are suffering heavy casualties.

They have also suffered badly in the capture of Neuville Bourjonval eight miles east-south-east of Bapaume.

Our casualties were light at both places, owing to the good cover, enabling us to capture many machine guns.

Farther south our outposts hold the Etreillers, Vaux and Ville Eveque line. Our advance here thus forms a wedge, the apex of which is five and a half miles from St. Quentin.

FRENCH ALSO ON THE TRAIL.

LONDON, March 29th.

A French *communiqué* states:—There is no change from the Somme to the Aisne.

We are everywhere in contact with the enemy.

We captured, south of the Oise, important depots, ammunition and other material.

A brisk attack captured the last portions of trenches which the enemy had still been holding since March 18th in the sectors of Avocourt wood and Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse.

BRITISH CAPTURE ANOTHER VILLAGE.

LONDON, March 29th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—After a sharp fight, we captured the village of Neuville Bourjonval, the enemy losing heavily.

Raiding parties destroyed dug-outs and inflicted casualties on the occupants in the neighbourhoods of Arras, Neuville St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle.

Two German aeroplanes were driven down and damaged during air fighting. Three of ours are miseing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 29th.

A German official wireless message says:—Our rearguards have advanced north-east of Bapaume. They killed many English, and made prisoners of fifty-five French.

Attacks in Champagne failed with sanguinary losses.

We frustrated attacks on a wide front on the left bank of the Meuse.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAD READING FOR BERLIN.

BAGHDAD, AND NOW PALESTINE.

LONDON, March 29th.

Coming after Baghdad, General Murray's success in Palestine makes bad reading for Berlin. It is hailed here and in Paris as justifying the relentless and persistent pressure against Turkey which, sooner or later, must be overwhelming unless speedy aid is coming from Germany. This is regarded as improbable. It is believed, incidentally, that the policy of pounding Turkey on all sides when the Turkish Divisions are fighting for Germany and Bulgaria is bound to further embitter the Ottoman anti-German feeling, and hasten the day of the total collapse of Teutonic control at Constantinople.

Sir Harry Johnstone suggests the adoption of a Jewish state in Palestine soon after the war, and thus re-civilise this cradle of great civilisations.

EARLIER CABLES.

EGPYTIAN CAMPAIGN.

BIG BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 29th.

An official announcement from Egypt states:—We advanced fifteen miles from Rafa to Wadi Ghuzze, five miles to the south of Gaza, for the purpose of covering the construction of a railway, and heavily engaged 20,000 of the enemy in this neighbourhood on Monday and Tuesday.

We inflicted heavy losses, taking 900 prisoners, including the General Commanding and Staff of the 53rd Turkish Division, as well as four Austrian officers. We also captured two Austrian howitzers.

All the troops behaved splendidly, especially the Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex and Surrey Regiments, the Anzac mounted troops and the Yeomanry.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY THREATENED.

BY AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES.

VEVEY, March 29th.

Large Austro-German forces are marching from Vorarlberg towards Italy.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CARDIFF COLLIER'S FIGHT.

DRIVES OFF A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, March 29th.

Lord Brassey, speaking at the Institution of Naval Architects, told the story of how a Cardiff collier armed with a 3 pounder gun fought a submarine for an hour and a half, drove it off, and reached Rouen.

ITALY'S SHIPPING RETURN.

LONDON, March 29th.

An Italian naval *communiqué* states that for the week ending March 25th, 517 merchantmen, of 453,870 tons entered, and 489 vessels, of 375,560 tons, left Italian ports. Four Italian steamers, each under 2,000 tons, and one sailing vessel, over 100 tons, were sunk. One vessel which was attacked escaped.

BRITISH TRANSPORT MINED.

THE "BIRKENHEAD" TRADITION.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that the transport *Tyndareus*, with a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on board, struck a mine on March 9th off Cape Agulhas, in a strong south-easterly gale. She began to settle after the explosion, her propellers showing.

The men paraded in perfect order, the roll was called, and the order to stand easy given. The whole battalion then sang.

Two steamers were dispatched to the rescue and arrived in half an hour. Although they were faced with the probability of imminent death, the troops maintained the same steadfast courage and discipline.

The incident occurred in the vicinity where the *Birkenhead* was lost. Thanks to the devotion and perseverance of the captain, officers and engineers, the ship was saved. She reached Simonstown under her own steam with two holds flooded and another leaking. The troops were landed by steamers.

The King has expressed his deep admiration of all ranks in upholding the *Birkenhead's* cherished tradition.

PRESS EULOGIES.

LATER.

The story of the *Tyndareus* has been published and is the theme of leading articles, eulogising the bravery of the men of the Middlesex Regiment and the seamanship of the officers.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, March 29th.

A British destroyer collided with a steamer and sank. There was one fatility.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

ENEMY REPULSED.

LONDON, March 29th.

A Russian official wireless message says:—The enemy attacked northward of Stanislavov, but was repulsed. He was also repulsed south-west of Birzany.

Our counter-attacks south of the rivers Oussa and Tchabanioch were unsuccessful.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

A NEW ULSTER PLEDGE.

LONDON, March 29th.

It is expected that the Cabinet will announce its new Irish proposals before Easter.

A new pledge is being circulated in Ulster, refusing, *inter alia*, to accept any modification of the agreement of June, 1916, or "any decision of Oversees statesmen, in a matter of such vital concern to us, as we do not seek in any wise to interfere with their domestic affairs."

ATTITUDE OF COLONIAL MINISTERS.

LONDON, March 29th.

The *Westminster Gazette* says the Colonial Ministers are not eager to participate in the attempt to secure an Irish settlement.

THE REICHSTAG.

CHANCELLOR EXPECTED TO SPEAK ON POLITICAL REFORM.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, is expected to speak in the Reichstag to-day on the subject of political reform, which the German Press is now more boldly discussing.

Vorwaerts demands franchise reform immediately, and declares that it is insufficient to ask the troops to defend the Fatherland but "a Fatherland already reformed for citizens enjoying equal rights." It insists that the Poles shall be given the same guarantees of freedom as those guaranteed by the German democracy.

BRITISH FOOD PROBLEM.

PUBLIC KITCHENS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Ministry of Food is about to establish public kitchens in order to feed 100,000 people daily in South London. It is hoped that the rich will patronise these kitchens.

PRUSSIANS AND POLES.

POLICY MUST BE CHANGED.

LONDON, March 29th.

During a debate in the Prussian Upper Chamber on the Budget, Prince Radziwill said the Polish policy must be changed.

Herr von Breitenbach, Minister of Public Works, said the Government was considering the abolition of the Expropriation Law and the granting of facilities for the use of the Polish language.

SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

EMPERORS CONSULT ON PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 29th.

It is reported from Switzerland that the visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin is connected with new peace proposals.

BAVARIAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

FEAR OF BRITISH PRESSURE.

BERNE, March 29th.

Herr Brettreich, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, concluded with a most gloomy picture on the food situation, declaring:—"We must endure, otherwise the British will squeeze the blood out of our finger-nails."

GENERAL SMUTS ENTERTAINED.

NO POTOATOES CONSUMED.

LONDON, March 29th.

General Smuts was the guest of the Benchers of Gray's Inn last night at a dinner which was served in accordance with the requirements of the Food Controller, there being no potatoes. Those invited to meet General Smuts included the Lord Chancellor, Viscount French, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, General Sir William Robertson, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Edward Carson, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Derby, Lord Halsbury and Lord Reading.

SPANISH UNREST.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

Apparently the Spanish censorship has suppressed previous explanatory telegrams.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

LATER.

Earlier telegrams from Madrid indicate a serious economic and political situation.

The Minister of Commerce has stated that the movement of shipping has almost ceased, exports have fallen to a minimum, and the import of coal has ceased.

The Government has issued a proclamation denouncing as seditious an appeal to the people, the signatories to which have been imprisoned. The discussion thereof is forbidden.

The text of the appeal has not yet been received in London.

THE ARGENTINE PROHIBITION.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says it is understood that the Argentine prohibition of the export of grain does not apply to grain already purchased or loading.

It is pointed out that the Allies have concluded the bulk of their purchases in North America, Australia and India.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

LONDON, March 29th.

It is announced that the German liner *Sesostris*, which was stranded off Guatemala in 1907, has just been refloated by an expedition from Vancouver.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

MEDICAL UNFITS TO BE RE-EXAMINED.

LONDON, March 29th.

A Government Bill has been issued enabling the medical re-examination of all men of military age previously medically rejected or discharged from the Forces. It is estimated that a million men are affected.

"AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY."

LONDON, March 29th.

In the House of Commons, in moving the second reading of the Bill enabling the medical re-examination of men rejected or discharged, Mr. Bonar Law said this was an absolute necessity, in view of the military situation. Owing to submarmism preventing men from being taken from agriculture and shipbuilding, the recruits obtained at the beginning of the year were 100,000 less than was expected. The shortage had been made up to a considerable extent by measures such as the employment of unfits and of women behind the lines, but further steps were necessary. He estimated that the Bill would produce 100,000 recruits in three months.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that a similar Bill had been passed in France. The shortage of recruits was less disastrous than it might have been, because the 1917 casualties so far had been less than was anticipated. But the time of great fighting, with terrible losses, faced us, and the whole value of the present campaign might depend on our ability to drive it home with any success. A shortage of recruits might make the difference between a decisive and an indecisive victory.

AMERICA RECRUITING.

SUGGESTED DESPATCH OF ARMY TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 29th.

British recruiting methods have been adopted here. Posters are much in evidence, parades are being held, and recruiting tents are erected in the public squares.

The Cabinet has discussed a proposal to despatch immediately a sentimental Army of 10,000 Regulars to plant the American flag on the Western Front.

AUSTRALIAN ZINC.

SOLD TO BRITAIN.

MELBOURNE, March 29th.

Mr. Hughes states that only the Commonwealth's output of zinc—not all base metals—has been sold to Britain.

AUSTRALIAN LABOURITES.

CHARGE OF LUKEWARMNESS.

MELBOURNE, March 29th.

Mr. Hughes, in a speech at Castlemain, declared that the Labour caucus did not dare openly to declare its disloyalty, but it was openly lukewarm on the war.

Fifty Parliamentary members in Victoria State have unanimously decided to support the National Government.

RUSSIA'S DEVELOPMENT.

"DOWN WITH WILLIAM!"

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates has issued a Manifesto to the peoples of all countries—particularly to the Germans—denouncing aspirations of conquest by the ruling classes.

The Labour leader, M. Tcheidze, said:—"The Manifesto's watchword is, 'Down with William.' In addressing ourselves to the Germans we do not loosen the grasp on our rifles."

THE BARROW STRIKE.

MEN REJECT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Barrow strikers have [illegible] by 2,838 votes to 216 against re[illegible] work on the Government's term[illegible]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHEUNG KOON SAN PO."]

CHINA AND THE WAR.

SHANGHAI, March 27th.

The Government will appoint Lu Cheng Hsiang Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the agreement of Parliament is the difficulty. It is expected, therefore, that the Premier will introduce a measure in Parliament to ascertain the opinion of the members.

Liang Chi Chao has submitted a proposal to the Diplomatic Conference in favour of declaring war on Germany, and transmitting to Austria an ultimatum requesting her to declare her attitude towards the submarine policy within twenty-four hours.

According to the Peking papers, the Chinese Ministers at London, Paris and Tokyo have telegraphed to the Government that China may join the *Entente* and participate in the Paris Conference.

SHANGHAI, March 29th.

A Dutch vessel, with the German Minister on board, sailed yesterday.

The decision of the Diplomatic Conference on the question of declaring war on Germany will be embodied in a Bill to be submitted to the Cabinet and Parliament.

SHANGHAI, March 30th.

Yesterday a Cabinet meeting was held to consider the question of a declaration of war against Germany.

The chief Ministers of the *Entente* Powers are to meet to-day at the French Legation.

THE OPIUM PURCHASE.

SHANGHAI, March 29th.

The Lower House of Parliament yesterday demanded that the Government cancel the agreement for the purchase of opium.

LEGLESS MACHINE GUNNE[illegible]

It is now fully accepted that the task of the Allies is neither the capture of German positions nor the expulsion of the Germans from their territorial gains. These are mere accidents of the main issue, which is to kill Germans, for in their man power lies our enemy's weakest point. Therefore, whether in some great push, where millions are more or less directly concerned, or in trifling encounters of hundreds, scores, or even such odd units as dare-devil scouts, this man killing goes steadily forward day by day, or, rather, night by night.

The Germans fully appreciate the significance of this (says the *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent). They no longer chain sound men, for example, to machine-guns, in order to ensure that the gun will earn its price before falling into enemy hands, man, of course, according to the German reckoning before and in the early periods of the war, being a worthless item. Men in the German Armies on the Russian front are nowadays either few and far between or they are lacking in training. Germany in these circumstances evolved the heroic idea of utilizing men for machine-gun work who were not only fully trained but had already earned the warrior's repose by sufferings in the field. Old soldiers whose arms and trunks are sound, but whose lower limbs are missing, have been collected for machine-gun work, says a Petrograd correspondent. They save the cost of chain and padlock, and are in any case worthless items in the accounts of German Kultur. The Russians found many such dead at their guns in the recent push on the Northern front. The[illegible] is a deadly earnest about such method[illegible] warfare, which stamps the German [illegible] as something absolutely inhumane [illegible] strikingly illustrates the conditions [illegible] which prevail where the German [illegible]

[illegible] D GIB[illegible]

GERMANS WANT SUE[illegible] of the Pan-

The minimum peace [illegible] company, Germanics and of the Rival League in[illegible] knows as the German coast, every im[illegible] include all the Flemcluding Marseilles, [illegible] portant French ports. To this pro[illegible] and the bulk of [illegible]nisch Westfälische [illegible] gramme the more small items—the [illegible] Zeitung adds, Suez Canal and the [illegible] freedom of the [illegible]:—

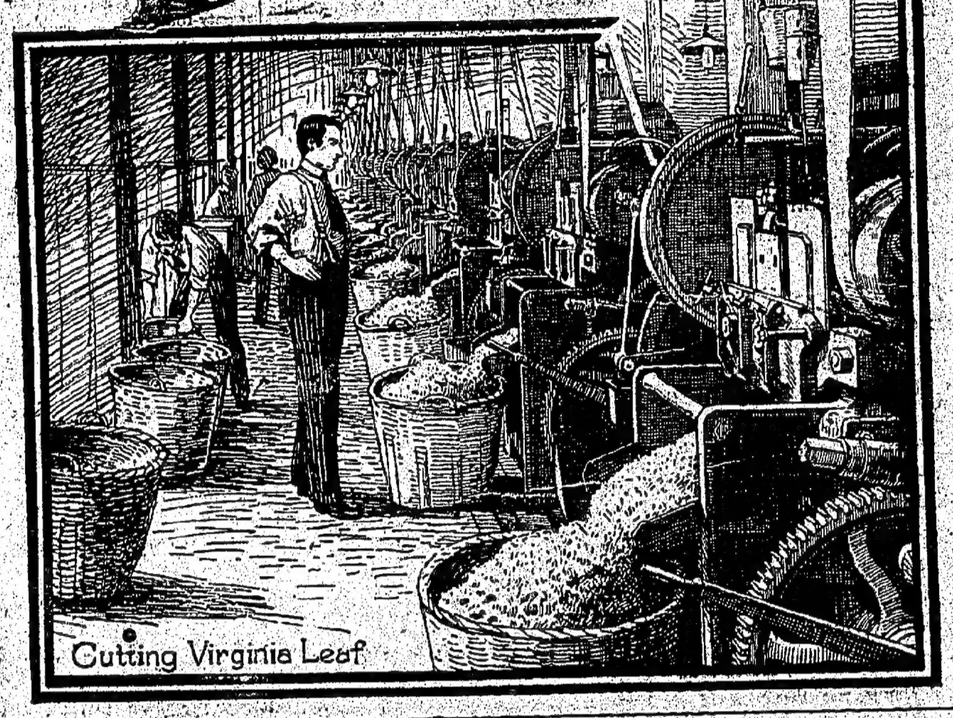
Straits of [illegible] graceful thing that Eng[illegible]

"It is relatively only a handful of [illegible] land, the Pillars of Hercules and in [illegible] troops Delta, should have the power [illegible] the these two important roads to the [illegible] Mediterranean Sea.

The whole miserable enslavement to [illegible] land in which Europe has to exist [illegible] its expressions in this inglorious [illegible] fact. For the sake of Europe in chains, the Central Powers must make it a binding proviso in their peace terms that the Straits of Gibraltar as well as the Suez Canal be internationalised.

"Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary are in urgent need of the opening of these two great means of communication, while for Germany the matter, though of less importance, is still equally necessary as her means of exit from the watery trap of the North Sea."

"Gold Band" CIGARETTES
Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker
REASON SIX
The Virginia Leaf is cut into small exact strips which gives the cigarettes their solid, even appearance
Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.


Cutting Virginia Leaf

[437-6

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The enemy of none.
Tried and proved everywhere.
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The same yesterday, to-day, always!
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JAUNDICE
ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

This distressing complaint so common in all hot countries is caused by the Bile overflowing in the Blood. It is not an independent disorder but the symptoms of other complaints which cause the Bile to overflow in this manner instead of entering the intestines to perform its mission of aiding in the digestion and assimilation of food. Jaundice causes the skin and eyes to become yellow, and vomiting, nausea, diarrhœa, or constipation, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, flatulence, belching and pains in the stomach may all be accompanying symptoms. The disordered condition of the Liver is the most common cause of this complaint and a remedy that will reach the Liver is the only effective one. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills reach the Liver as no other remedy does, speedily causing the Bile to flow through its proper channel. They get at the cause of the complaint driving the poison out of the blood, and toning the entire system. There is no more effective remedy for this complaint, as a trial will prove, than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills which are a positive and permanent cure for all Liver and Kidney disorders, Constipation, Biliousness, Impure Blood, and Female Ailments.

Unable to eat or sleep.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

37-10

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE.

441

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

NO OPEN HOSTILITY.

ROTTERDAM, February 8th.

A prominent American who arrived here to-day told me he reached Berlin last Friday to undertake the duties of his post, and left yesterday. During his brief sojourn in the German capital news arrived of the rupture of diplomatic relations. So far as he observed or heard everything was quite quiet. He said:—

"On arriving at Berlin on Wednesday with my wife and private secretary I went to the Hotel Adlon. On Saturday I went to the Embassy. My first information about the rupture of diplomatic relations was derived from the *B.Z. am Mittag*. On Sunday I casually took up the paper on its arrival at the hotel and saw the news, which naturally intensely interested the Americans in Berlin, who swooped down on the Embassy asking "What shall we do?" I did not speak to any of them. I saw the whole place full of Americans. This state of things continued till I left Berlin. Everyone at the Embassy was well. I got a request from the Embassy to the Foreign Office to give me an *Empfehlung* (recommendation), and went to the Foreign Office with it. They bowed very politely and told me to return on the following morning at 10 o'clock, which I did and received the recommendation. I then went to the Dutch Legation to obtain a *laissez-passer* because we understood the Dutch frontier was closed. We got these authorizations.

"The journey back was without incident. While in Berlin I did not hear of any fuss or of any Americans being insulted. Everybody was as polite as possible at the Hotel Adlon; they bowed from the waist as usual. Many American correspondents are at the Adlon. They all go around talking English. I think about three pro-German correspondents will probably stay.

Concerning food my informant said there was nothing to attract special attention.

"We had the best rye bread, as good as any I ever had in my life. We had good food—meat and fish. It is perfect nonsense to talk of their having nothing to eat. I should call it plentiful. There is no use anybody fooling themselves about it. They have food to eat. I got butter and milk—something like milk! Certain days you get meat, on other days butter. We got hare one day. Nothing at the hotel indicates a shortage. There was not a plentiful supply of butter, but there was a plentiful supply of bread, and good bread. A year ago the condition respecting bread was much worse."

DIARY OF A BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.

The following dispatches have been sent to the New York *World* by M. Cyril Brown, the special correspondent of that paper in Berlin:—

February 7th, 11.20 p.m.—Since Mr. Gerard is not now in a position to sign an agreement with the German Government, Americans here are wondering how the Treaty of 1799 will ever get re-affirmed. (Briefly, this Treaty permits subjects of the one country residing in the other to depart in case of war.) Our very pertinent interest in this formality is that, if it does get signed and reaffirmed there seems a slender chance of going about whatever legitimate business we may have on neutral or home soil. In interested American circles here it is argued that, since American interests have been turned over to Spain, the Spanish Ambassador to Germany might, on the request of Washington, sign and reaffirm the old Treaty with Prussia, thus letting down the bars to Americans whom pleasure or business may call home. But the Spanish Ambassador, although he has theoretically taken over the affairs of the American Embassy, has diplomatic troubles of his own just now—Notes are flying between Germany and Spain.

Reports that America had confiscated interned German ships affected the German nation like a blow in the face. To official minds it undoubtedly looked as if America were breaking the treaty with Prussia in advance—before that document vital to Americans in Germany got even reconfirmed, and all the persuasive rhetoric of the American correspondents has not yet served to remove all doubt from the German mind that hostile acts may not already have been committed by America. Then there is the report that German sailors from interned German ships are being held as *quasi*-prisoners. The question for Americans here is how, in view of the fact that relations have been broken off, the German Government can learn the exact status of the German sailors in America and the treatment of other Germans there, since communication through the Swiss Government will take time. And then, again, there is the question of the safe conduct for Count Bernstorff and the German consuls in America. Until the German Government is satisfied beyond a shadow of reasonable doubt that the English will give a safe conduct and that it will hold good it seems not worth while to speculate as to the date of Mr. Gerard's departure. The situation is not regarded as hopeless. Coolheadedness on both sides was never so much needed as to-day.

11.50 p.m.—Despite the earnestness of the kink in German-American relations, reassuring optimists and humorists are not lacking who can see the tragi-comic features of the mess up in the diplomatic situation so far as Americans are concerned. The situation has not cleared yet. With a strong undertone of seriousness, but always with complete good nature and no trace of personal animosity, Germans and Americans chat and speculate together as to the immediate future. "Are we on the brink of war?" everybody wonders, but nobody dares prophesy though everybody hopes not. "What's our status?" Americans speculate whimsically in little unmolested groups in their native vernacular. "Is the break permanent? Will it lead to armed conflict?" More than one American here would give half his fortune to know the answer to this riddle. "Are we still neutrals, or potential enemies?" All the Germans, official and unofficial, whom I have asked, smilingly confess their inability to answer. Until some mysterious man higher up makes up his mind and sends out orders accordingly, the police, as well as the civil and military authorities, are taking no action involving the status of Americans. Americans are not being molested in any way. They are neither being interned nor given permission to leave the country until developments clear up their status.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

SOCIALISTS AND SUBMARINES

NEW CAMPAIGN REPUDIATED BY GERMAN PARTY.

BERNE, February 7th.

Some very significant statements were made in a leading article in the *Vorwärts*, which still claims to be the central organ of the German Socialist Party, in its issue of the 2nd February. The article is headed "To Each his Own" (*Suum cuique* is the device of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, and practically that of Prussia), and disclaims on the part of the German Socialists responsibility for the new submarine campaign.

After thirty months of war the *Vorwärts* considers it expedient to announce solemnly that in voting the war credits in August, 1914, the Socialist Party neither became a Government Party nor did it accept responsibility for all that the rules of the Empire might do. Still less, it adds, did the Socialist Party thereby undertake to countersign all the decisions taken by the military authorities. As a matter of fact, the *Vorwärts* continues, the Socialist Party has never been asked to countersign those decisions, and the military authorities themselves bear responsibility for them, sharing it with nobody but the Chancellor.

MEANING OF WAR CREDIT VOTE.

This was the case, it says, on August 3rd, 1914, and it is also the case on February 1st, 1917. Neither what happened then nor what is happening now was authorised by the Reichstag or by the Socialist Party. Moreover, the journal observes, neither then nor now have the Reichstag and its parties been requested to concur in any decision after it has been arrived at. "The meaning of the Act voting the War Credit is therefore," the *Vorwärts* writes, "not that the Socialist Party thereby accepts a share of the responsibility for all that happens during the war, it is merely that the Socialist Party does not accept responsibility for a development in the interior which is one of the aims of its adversaries and on which they have speculated since the beginning of the war."

DEFENDING THE CHANCELLOR.

The *Vorwärts* explains that the Socialists Party has repeatedly acquiesced in the individual political actions of the Chancellor, but solely because they to some extent coincided with the wishes and views of the party. For example, it continues, the Socialist Party approved of the German Note of May 4th, 1916, to America, and for nine months it has defended the Chancellor against the "vile attacks" levelled against him on account of the Note. The party did this, the *Vorwärts* adds, not "pour les beaux yeux" of the Imperial Chancellor, but because it considered his attitude to be right and that of his opponents to be wrong, and because it has always regarded the maintenance of good relations with the United States as an important asset in the balance sheet of the German policy.

The *Vorwärts* finally asserts emphatically that the conclusion drawn in some quarters that "in adopting a positive attitude in the defence question" the Socialist Party has become a Government Party is false, and closes the article with the statement that the device *suum cuique* is particularly applicable in the Empire to-day, above all in the matter of the division of responsibilities.

COLD AND HUNGER IN PRUSSIA.

The poorer classes in Prussia, who form a very large proportion of the population, must be suffering terribly from the awful cold that has prevailed for weeks past, seeing that they are unable to obtain a sufficiency of food, of clothing, or of fuel. The ordinary temperature in most parts of the kingdom has, according to the newspapers, been from ten to fifteen degrees below zero Centigrade for the past few weeks, but the Berlin newspapers record the fact that on Monday last the thermometer registered thirty-three degrees below zero Centigrade at Postdam, and twenty-two degrees below zero in Berlin. The cold has not been so severe since 1848. According to the *Vorwärts*, last Friday was the coldest day experienced in the Rhineland for the past hundred years, the thermometer having registered from 21 to 26 deg. below zero Centigrade, according to the district. In Switzerland the smaller lakes, such as Morat and Bienne, are completely frozen over, and some of the larger lakes partially, even though here the mountains afford some protection against the north and east winds. *Morning Post.*

February 8th, 2 p.m.—If the test of true Americanism be the ability to keep smiling ruthlessly regardless of consequences, then several score of marooned citizens, all equally caught in the cogwheels of fast-moving history, all equally wondering where they will get off and all accordingly haunting the ex-Ambassadorial Palace have, by consistent, sustained living up to the motto, "Grin and bear it," while waiting for the situation to clear, established beyond shadow of doubt that they are legitimate and worthy holders of Uncle Sam's guarantee of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness as exemplified in their passport form—a scrap of paper to which Americans here are clinging with childlike faith and good-natured confidence in future. Thanks to the genuine courtesy of the German people and the unflinching affability of German officials at present the Treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia entails no physical discomfort of unpleasantness for Americans.

3.40 a.m.—Unless the sword cuts the diplomatic gordian knot sooner it is probable that it may take days, and possibly weeks, before international law experts unravel the complicated situation. Commonsense has long since ceased to be the clue to even professional observers in this increasingly labyrinthine mess, the situation being apparently further complicated almost hourly by news from America filtering sparingly through England and other channels about whose credibility the German Government professes to entertain doubts. The future fate of 2,000 odd American citizens in Germany is still undecided.—*Times.*

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WHISKY.
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Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.
Sample Each Free by Post
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26-17

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Of all high-class Chemists and Stores.
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MARTIN'S
PILLS
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YOUR HAIR WILL LOOK BETTER
will be finer, softer, smoother, Scurf and Dandruff will disappear, if you take care of it by using
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,
which will Preserve, Nourish, and Strengthen the Hair, and as it penetrates to the roots, prevents the loss of the Hair, the want of Gloss, and Dryness. It is sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair, of Stores, Hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London. Avoid worthless imitations under the same or similar name which have no resemblance to the genuine Properties and do not contain that delightful perfume—Otto of Roses—for which Rowland's Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE DOCTOR IN THE DESERT.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL SYSTEM IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The Iraq, that wonderful alluvial plain in Southern Mesopotamia, once again the scene of warlike operations, is a land famous in history and romance; there was situated, it is claimed, the Garden of Eden; there Babylonian, Tartar, Turk and Arab fought and made peace, intrigued and counter-plotted; and now, after weary years of oppression and misery under Ottoman rule, the inhabitants see the dawn of a day of freedom and justice, won for them by British bayonets.

Fertile as was the country when the ancients' marvellous system of irrigation was still in good preservation, Turkish neglect has allowed it to become almost a complete waste. There is but little agricultural activity, the inhabitants outside the towns being chiefly nomads. Timber is so scarce as to be almost unobtainable. Every scrap of wood, stone, and other materials for building required for the British Expeditionary Force has had to be imported and existing buildings—frequently unsuitable—have had to be requisitioned and made use of while more convenient hospitals were erected.

But "where there's a will there's a way," and the most unpromising materials were turned to surprisingly good account. And there were one or two pleasant exceptions to the rule; the Sheikh of Mohammerah's Palace at Basrah, for instance, is a large and airy building of the typical Eastern style of architecture which led a wounded, but still humorous, Tommy to remark, as he was carried in: "Blimey! its 'Kismet' at 'ome. Where's the blooming harem?" His amusement on finding that his ward was actually situated in what had been the harem was tempered with disappointment on discovering that the original occupants had previously been transported to fresh fields and pastures new.

"Never mind, Sister," he said to the nurse, "I should ha' liked to see 'em, but I s'pose it wouldn't have been proper. Me an' Bill 'll 'ave two of Sherbet, cold, please, to make up."

Basrah did not even possess roads worthy of the name; certain footpaths there were, but these were often impassable owing to deep creeks, and bridges were rare enough to remind one of Cap'n Cuttle's famous advice: "When found, make a note of."

When the force arrived, temporary medical arrangements were, of course, made to meet the demands of the moment, and the Medical Staff at once began to select suitable sites—no easy matter—and estimate requirements for a proper Base organisation. As the fighting line moved up country, advanced stations were established wherever possible, and to-day the entire medical chain forms a whole of which the authorities may be justly proud.

A typical example is the little hospital at Shaiba. It was originally a fort, with the customary thick walls from the top of which the defender hurled pot-leg from gas-piping, or—if he were really wealthy—a conical bullet through a rifled barrel, at the casual caller. Now it is a cool and comfortable refuge for the sick, boasting an operating theatre and—wonder of wonders in the desert—a supply of ice and soda water for the patients. It is almost worth while being sick or wounded to lie up in such a pleasant place—but not quite.

Another refuge was formerly the summer residence of the Turkish Admiral; it is now more usefully employed as an isolation hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases, such as cholera, and diphtheria. The surroundings are cool and pleasant, and many a bad case has been successfully treated there.

The No. 3 British General Hospital at Basrah is the official description of the Sheikh's Palace already alluded to. It cost about fifty thousand pounds to build, and is situated on the bank of the Tigris. This has a double advantage; it is a cool spot, and the patients are easily transported to and from the steamers. It has great, wide verandahs which are excellently adapted for use as emergency wards when there is a "rush." There are thirteen well-furnished wards, an operating theatre, a fully equipped X-ray room and a large laboratory. In the latter much valuable work has been done in connection with the study of diseases peculiar to the country. In connection with the Palace are auxiliary wards in large, airy huts, boarded and fitted with electric light and fans. The Officers' Hospital and the nurses' quarters are near.

Other hospitals are situated at Tanoonma, Amarah and Makina, besides the smaller stations already described.

Besides the physical treatment provided, the patients' mental comfort is well attended to. Such games as invalids can indulge in—cards, chess, draughts and the like—are provided, and books and magazines for the reader. Concerts are arranged, and the programmes of the military bands are greatly appreciated.

Those who have relatives or friends serving in Mesopotamia may rest assured that nothing is left undone that can contribute to their health and comfort when they have been laid low for a time by bullet or disease.

Prevention is better than even a good cure, however, and the medical authorities fully realise the truth of the old saw; elaborate precautions are taken against the spread of sicknesses due to the climate and conditions of life, and already there has been a marked diminution in the cases of heat-stroke, dysentery, etc.—diseases to which troops serving in foreign climes are always especially liable. The general health of the Force has steadily improved, and those who are attacked are so carefully attended to that the percentage of fatalities has become very small.

THE MENACE OF DEPOPULATION.

IS A HIGH BIRTH-RATE A REMEDY?

It is commonly assumed that a great increase of births in a nation is a sign of a stable or augmenting population, and a proof of national vigour and prosperity. This belief requires very careful examination at the present time, when many measures are being discussed for repairing the losses through war. We are gravely counselled to encourage marriage by every possible means, and to foster the production of large families. Polygamy has even been suggested as a practical remedy, and the taxation of celibates has been proposed. The fall of the birth-rate for the period between 1870 and 1909 has aroused profound apprehension among a large number of our countrymen, and the fear has deepened and spread during the great European conflict.

Among 1,000 married women in 1870-72, in England and Wales, there were 292.5 births. In 1909, the proportion of births had dropped to 209.4 per thousand. This fact has been often cited as a proof of rapid decline in population and racial decay.

IS THE DREAD WARRANTABLE?

If the United Kingdom was the country with the lowest European birth-rate and the highest death-rate, we might have real cause for anxiety. The rate of births in Germany is lessening almost as quickly as our own; but the juvenile death-rate is very much higher in Germany than in our nation. Infant mortality among the Germans considerably exceeds that of the United Kingdom. A high rate of infantile deaths is a symptom of racial deterioration. Not only is there great mortality among new-born infants in Germany, but the death-rate of the young up to the age of five, in German cities, is very much higher than in English towns. The mortality of children in Germany, according to German medical statistics, was 50 per cent. greater than in England, France, and Belgium in 1908.

It is recognized by German investigators that the average family in the urban populations of their country is smaller than in English towns. In Berlin child mortality increased enormously since 1902, and among the children of mothers employed in the factories, the rate of deaths is 38 per cent. The total birth-rate of Berlin is below that of London.

A diminishing birth-rate is only *apparently* a cause of diminishing numbers. A very high birth-rate is almost invariably accompanied by an excessive death-rate.

THE CASE OF HOLLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

Since 1876, the birth-rate in Holland has fallen from about 37 per 1,000 to above 29. Yet, owing to the raising of the standard of health, the adult death-rate and the mortality of children in Holland are decreasing more steadily than in any other country. The stamina of the Dutch is undoubtedly improving, and it had been proved that the height of the people is wonderfully increasing. The average stature of soldiers in the army of Holland is much higher than it was fifty years ago. The decline in the Dutch birth-rate has checked the death-rate, improved national health, and added height to the race.

We have been impressed by the splendid physique and fine health of our New Zealand volunteers. The birth-rate in New Zealand has steadily declined, but the death-rate is the lowest of all countries. There is no diminution of population, no sign whatever of grave decadence, no industrial distress, and no lack of prosperity in this colony. The example of New Zealand demonstrates that it is entirely erroneous to assert racial decay through a fall in the birth-rate alone. The rate of birth must always be compared with the state of death in a country. A declining birth-rate is not a convincing proof of the physical deterioration of a community when the death-rate is within normal bounds. A low birth-rate actually favours an increase of population when the death-rate is also low. A high birth-rate produces inevitably a high infant mortality rate; and a high percentage of infantile deaths means that even the surviving children are below the standard of health and fitness.

INCREASED SURVIVAL RATHER THAN AN INCREASE OF BIRTHS.

Publicists, who emphasize the urgency of a rapid augmentation of the population in the near future, should realize that the mere production of quantity is not a panacea for the decimation of war. A high and rapid reproduction of numbers involves risks of still births, premature births, infant mortality, severe taxing of the vigour of mothers, and specific diseases of maternity. We must produce children that stand a good chance of survival, diminish the rate of child mortality, and nurture the young into citizens who will be sound in body and mind, capable of resisting disease, and fitted for parentage.

The recommendation of youthful marriage is questionable. Offspring born to adolescents are not especially liable to premature death and disease, as is sometimes supposed. But there is a wide concurrence of opinion among writers on race culture, and among the majority of physicians, that twenty is the earliest age for healthy maternity.

AMERICAN FORCES.

NUCLEUS OF ARMIES.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The military power of a modern State depends more on the capacity it possesses for expanding its forces than on the troops it maintains in times of peace. The ideal would appear to be no standing army, but corps of staff officers, leaders, instructors, and organisers. The State must, moreover, possess a large staunch population and industrial resources capable of providing and maintaining the munitions and other requirements of a modern army in the field. When the European War broke out, Germany had twenty-five army corps of less than 30,000 men each. Russia had under arms not fewer than twenty-seven army corps in Europe of 40,000 men each. Within a month of the event, however, the German forces had been more than doubled, and the ratio of superiority has continued to increase in Germany's favour until, at any rate, a short time ago.

Measured by the armed forces permanently maintained, the United States troops would count for nothing. They consist of enough infantry to compose half a dozen European divisions, with some first-rate cavalry strung out in small detachments on the Mexican border or policing Indian settlements. Some attempt has recently been made to concentrate these troops in camps of instruction by rotation, but the higher training of the army in masses can hardly be said to exist. Behind these regular forces stand the enrolled State Militia which consists nominally of about one million infantry, but which has no fixed military existence or training. It is just a reservoir of men, which has been used in the past almost entirely for local and stationary defence.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

The main strength of American armies in the past has consisted of volunteers which have been raised and trained after the outbreak of war. With such volunteers the States waged the war of secession against the British in 1775 and attempted to invade Canada in 1812. In the great Civil War both the Northern States raised, trained, and equipped great armies of volunteers, who learnt the art of war surprisingly quickly and fought out some of the most sanguinary battles and most arduous campaigns recorded in military history. Indeed, so successful were the Americans in improvising armies that both Britain and the United States have trusted to military improvisation ever since, which has perhaps been carried too far.

The Volunteer organisations of the American Civil War seem to have been the model of the British War Office when it undertook the present war against Germany, and in many respects American methods were fruitfully copied. Owing to the large percentages of regimental officers and non-commissioned officers serving and retired at the disposal of the British War Office our troops were more rapidly trained and organised than the American Volunteers in 1861 and 1862, but in certain respects we have not succeeded in obtaining as good results as the Americans. In most of the States of the Union military colleges exist which train boys to be engineers, lawyers, etc., but which are organised on military lines, and give the grounding of a sound and scientific military education. West Point, the military university of the United States, is renowned as a seat of military science, and turns out many more men than are required to officer the small regular army. These men form a potential reserve of officers. Among them were found the brilliant leaders who won distinction on both sides in the great Civil War.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

In the event of the United States joining the Entente Powers against Germany a new military situation would immediately arise, much more favourable to the Entente if only our leaders know how to take advantage of it, and if the rulers of America would consent to the early employment of their troops in the most effective manner. Forthwith the existing American regiments could be replaced in their present posts and duties by Militia, and later by Volunteers. They could then be concentrated and expanded by the admixture of twice their number of Volunteers, who would have to learn their work as they went along. Thus constituted, American divisions could relieve British and French divisions for duty in defence of the trenches, while the troops thus economised would become disposable as the strategic reserve of the combined army. The fate of the next campaign depends on the size of this strategic reserve—that is, upon the Allied armies pooling their reserves—and upon their skilful employment.

This plan will be unpopular in America, because it will leave American professional officers in command of divisions detached for service in the field, instead of immediately providing a military career for a number of gallant gentlemen who will volunteer to lead the troops. It is open also to the objection of sending soldiers into the field with little or no training, and it risks the dangers of the submarine. Moreover, the difficulties even of equipping 100,000 men in America in such a hurry will not easily be overcome.

A CALL TO ARMS.

If the insolent German ultimatum is treated by the United States as a call to arms the great Republic will be able to respond far more rapidly and effectively than in previous crisis in her history for two principal reasons. An accomplished and well-trained General Staff has foreseen the present crisis ever since the war broke out, and has prepared to meet it so far as political circumstances permitted. These preparations have been seconded by important voluntary movements in different parts of the States, so that something has already been done towards constructing the framework of

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

the new American Army. The second condition alluded to is the fact that the events of the present war, which have been closely studied by American officers, indicate the steps which must be taken to organise the most formidable forces possible within the limit of time. Our own experiences since 1914 will be particularly valuable to America.

Great difficulties naturally confront the American High Command if they undertake the task of intervening. Military discipline is a new and unpopular idea to the average American youth. Immense quantities of munitions and other war material cannot easily be found at short notice, and the greatest difficulty of all will lie in transporting their forces safely to the theatre of war. Yet none of these difficulties is insurmountable. If the military and political chiefs of the Entente Powers agree upon a sound scheme of action it will probably commend itself to the American General Staff in the event of war. The valour, intelligence, and determination of the American troops would be an invaluable asset in the camp of the Entente. Once committed to the struggle, the United States will certainly consummate the ruin of Germany.

THE POSITION OF AMBASSADORS.

LAW AND HISTORY OF THEIR IMMUNITY.

An Ambassador must be regarded as representative of the head of the State from which he comes, and, with certain exceptions, possesses that exemption from arrest or detention which his Sovereign would possess if he entered by consent the territory of another Sovereign. An Ambassador is therefore exempt from all local jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal. Except in one, or possibly two, cases his person is inviolable. The exception is where the Ambassador conspires against or aids a conspiracy against the State to which he is accredited.

The late Mr. Hall tells us that "in 1718 the Prince of Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, having organized a conspiracy against the Government of the Duke of Orleans, was arrested and retained in custody until news came of the safe arrival in France of the French Ambassador at Madrid." The fact of the arrest occasioned no protests from the other Ambassadors in Paris. In 1917, the Court of Gyllenborg, the Swedish Ambassador in London, was arrested and detained for complicity in a plot against the Hanoverian dynasty. The other Ambassadors in London at once protested against the arrest and detention, but they withdrew their protest on learning the ground of the arrest. Sweden retaliated by the detention of the English Ambassador at Stockholm. This is the only case of the exercise of the alleged ground of detention of the person of an Ambassador, and it is generally denounced as contrary to international law.

Reprisals, as such, against the person of an Ambassador are certainly illegal, for, though he represents the persons of the Sovereign, he is not clothed with responsibility for all the acts of that Sovereign. The person of an Ambassador is absolutely inviolable unless by his personal interference he is a danger to the State to which he is accredited. If this were not the case there could be no adequate system of international relations. Moreover, as a modern jurist points out with respect to all Ambassadors, "liability to interference with their full and free intercourse with their home States through letters, telegrams, and couriers would wholly nullify *their raison d'être*. In this case it would be impossible for them to send independent and secret reports to or receive similar instructions from their home States."

ENGLISH LAW.

The law of England is quite clear on the subject. In the case of the Parlement Belge, in the Court of Appeal (5 P.D., 197), it was laid down that as a consequence of the absolute independence of every sovereign authority and of the international comity which induces every sovereign State to respect the independence of every other sovereign State, each State declines to exercise by means of any of its territorial jurisdiction over the person of any Sovereign or Ambassador. Lord Davey quoted this in the case of Musurus Bey *v.* Gadborn [1894] 2 Q.B., 352), where it was held that the immunity of an Ambassador from process in the Courts of this country extends not merely to the time during which he is accredited to the Sovereign, but to such a reasonable period after he has presented his letters of recall as is necessary to enable him to wind up his official business and prepare for his return to his own country.

These cases merely affirmed the international law on the subject, and that law applies as fully to the action of the Executive as the action of the Courts of the country to which the Ambassador is accredited. Vattel and Martens, as D. Phillipson in the new edition of Wheaton points out, make it clear that in whatever fashion the mission of an Ambassador is terminated he still remains entitled to all the privileges of his public character until his return to his own country. Vattel also makes it clear that he has a right to be provided with a safe conduct or passport from the Government of the State with which his own country is at war to enable him to pass safely through its territory. It is usual for that Government to secure by arrangement for him a safe conduct through other territory the Sovereign of which is at war with the Sovereign of the Ambassador. Without such an arrangement the Ambassador may be captured and held hostage by the third belligerent Power, as happened in 1744, when an Ambassador passing from France to Berlin by way of Hanover was captured. Hanover then, as the ally of England, being at war with France.—*The Times.*

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TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Circus at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.

Friday, 6th April:—
Good Friday—General Holiday.

Saturday, 7th April:—
10.30 a.m.—Open Rifle Championship Meeting.

Monday, 9th April:—
Easter Monday—General Holiday.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDIES
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THERAPION No. 2
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CITY OF BRISTOL, British str., 4,245, A. Henderson, 29th March—Shanghai 23th March, General.—Bank Line & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 29th March—Bangkok 21st March, Rice.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

KAIFONG, British str., 987, Mitchell, 30th March—Hoihow 27th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SUNNING, British str., 1,350, Lloyd W. Jones, 30th March—Shanghai 27th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SUNGKIANG, British str., 987, Trowbridge, 30th March—Wuhu 24th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Mrs. W. T. Anderson and son, Mr. T. Akiyama, Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Badley and 3 children, Miss K. A. Blair, Mr. W. S. Barclay, Miss H. J. Campbell, Miss B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dale and 2 children, Miss Faithfull Davies, Miss P. Grandstand, Mrs. E. B. Gage, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Herriman and 2 children, Mr. H. E. Hopkins, Rev. A. L. Ham, Mrs. R. H. Jeffries, Mrs. M. De Jesseps, Mr. T. H. Knapp, Rev. G. R. Kampfer, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Leech, Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Lenering, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Moore, Mr. J. P. Myers, Miss M. Morgan, Mr. K. Marui, Mr. Y. Murokawa, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Nelson and infant, Rev. S. A. Nagel, Mr. S. Narumiya, Mr. K. Nagai, Miss E. Olds, Mr. E. Oka, Mrs. G. A. Pendleton, Master A. L. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Pickett and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pfister, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Ransom, Master A. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Stanchfield, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Swan and 4 children, Mr. F. Shibamoto, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tocwater, Mrs. R. H. Thoburn and 2 children, Miss G. E. Traver, Mr. M. Tanrude, Mrs. V. R. Tagawa, Miss J. Tagawa, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Widdoes and 6 children, Mr. C. A. Ellison, Mr. J. F. Allen, Mr. W. O. Younger, Mr. H. Ross, Mr. Jose Alonzo, Mr. A. Mackintosh, and Mr. J. M. Olson.

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All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.

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P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917. 2

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Hongkong, 29th March, 1917. 124

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Kwangk's, Stangwun Bldg	Singapore
Eagle-pin, Cohonwoochan	Shanghai
Fohtong ...	Saigon
Mansang ...	New York
Smithy ...	Semarang

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ADDRESS	FROM
TM2 Changksh, Luhangchingk's, Ichang ...	Shanghai
Kwangkwongyan, Wilton St	Shanghai
Hoongun, Steamship Co. ...	Moji
Yun Chon ...	Amoy
Breguaro an ...	Amoy

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, next Sunday—before Easter, 1st April, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins, 11 a.m. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Goodson; Psalms, Weal-y and Wester; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Jubilate, Hayes; Anthem, "O Saviour of the World," Gounod; Hymn, 89 "God Save the King." N.B.—Psalm 1, verses 4 and 7 in unison; Psalm 2, verses 4, 6 and 12 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon.) Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalm, Purcell and Cooke; Magnificat, Cooke (8th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Rimbault (17th morning); Hymns, 3 (T 16), 4 (T 31), and 95.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 1st April, 1917. Palm Sunday. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Gounod; Psalms, 1st Psalm, Weale; 2nd Psalm, Turle; 3rd Psalm, Hopkins; 4th Psalm, Monk; 5th Psalm, A. Scott. 1st Morning, Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Jubilate, Norris; A Chant, No. 79; Kyrie, Naumann; Hymns, 181, 45 and 180. National Anthem. Evening Prayer at 6. Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 1st evening, A. Scott; Magnificat, Tuffs in G No. 2; Nunc Dimittis, Foster; E No. 80; Hymns, 18, 97, 299 and 153 A and M 265). Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point, Sunday, 1st April. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon 11 a.m.

C. E. M. S.—After Evensong in the Cathedral:—Reading of the Office of the Society, and Admission service.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 1st April. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 42, 25, 64 and 71; Psalm 121. Communion at Noon. Evening service at 6. Hymns, 27, 76, 20) and 191. Preacher, Rev. L. Kirkmacheh.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 3.30 p.m.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 11.30 Pressure has increased slightly over south Japan and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastwards; it is now central to the south of Korea.

The monsoon will be interrupted to the north of Amoy, but will continue to blow freely over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 3.49 inches, against an average of 5.98 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	East winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel ...	NE winds fresh; moderating.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Haitan ...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 30th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.22	30.20	30.15
Temperature ...	61	51	62
Humidity ...	48	63	59
Wind Direction ...	East	ENE	East
Wind Force ...	4	3	3
Weather ...	o	b	o
Rain ...	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th 66
Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th 58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 31st March to 6th April.

Date	Day of Week	Date of Month	HIGH WATER. H'k'ng Time	Height	LOW WATER. H'k'ng Time	Height
			h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	31	April	3 7 a	6 7	11 33 a	2 0
Sun.	1		No tides			
Mon.	2	m	4 4 m	5 7	0 10	1 8
			7 34	4 4	6 3 a	4 0
			8 9 a	5 7	m 11 3	1 7
Tues.	3	m	4 m	5 8	0 54	3 6
			6 16 a	5 8	6 31	1 7
			9	4 8	m 1	1 7
Wed.	4	m	7 36 a	5 9	4 22 a	3 1
			9	5 2	m 2	1 7
			8 11 a	6 0	2 2 a	1 6
Thur.	5	m	9 2	5 8	m 2 30	1 7
			8 45 a	5 9	2 40 a	2 2
Fri.	6	m				

"ASAHI BEER."

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

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or to REISS & Co., Canton. 63

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO and WEIHAIWEI	"SINGAN"	On 31st Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st Apr., D'light.
HAIPHONG via PAKHOI	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd Apr., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th Apr., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Apr., Noon.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE — RANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, 6,000 — THURSDAY, 19th Apr.

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PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 5th June.

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"JOSHIN MARU"	TUESDAY,	10th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	12th Apr., at 8 A.M.

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The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

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For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Aubau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Saatin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Canton Samshui and Wuchow ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Samtan and Saumei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays	
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Acting up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who feel so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking wheezing, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES are Sold by BOOTS' Cash Chemists.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 30th
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4½
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/5
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	326
Credits, at 4 months' sight	336½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	65⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	109
On Manila.—On demand—Paper	111½
On Singapore.—On demand	99⅞
On Batavia.—On demand	127⅞
On Haiphong.—On demand	2 % pm.
On Saigon.—On demand	2½ % pm.
On Bangkok.—On demand	65⅞
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate	$8.65 p.
Gold Leaf, 100 tns. per tael	$ 48.30
Bar Silver, per oz.	34⅝d.

Subsidiary Coins.

			per cent
Hongkong	20 cents pieces		$0.08 Premium.
Hongkong	10 "		0.10 "
Canton	20 "	—	$8.30 discount.
Canton	10 "		$8.35 "

TRADE MARK.

MASPERO "SPECIALS" EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO KNOW.

Masperos Frères

CAIRO, EGYPT. 15

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$690, buyers		£4 15/- for 1916
Insurances.—				
Cantons ...	$50	$370		$25 for 1914
China Fires ...	$20	$155, buy.		$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fires ...	$50	$330, x. d. b.		$27 for 1915
North China ...	£5	Tls.150		27½ for 1915
Unions ...	$100	$895, buyers		$60 for 1914
Yangtsze ...	$50	$235		$18 for 1914
Shipping.—				
Douglas S.S. Co. ...	$50	$92, buyers		$14 for year ending 31.12.15
Canton Steamboats ...	$15	$18½		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref. ...	£5	£4½		3/- int. for 1916
Do. Def. ...	£5	$127, buyers		10/- int. for 1916
Star Ferry Co. ...	$10	$33		$2.10 for year ending 30.4.16
Refineries.—				
China Sugars ...	$100	$125, buyers		$12 for 1915
Malabon Sugars ...	$20	[illegible]		Rs. 5 for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co. ...	$50	$80, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co. ...	$50	$120, x d. b.		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks ...	Tls.100	Tls. 97		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.—				
Central Estates ...	$100	$93		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels ...	$50	$102		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands ...	$100	$94, buyers		$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates ...	$10	$8.30 x. d. b.		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands ...	$30	$33		$2 for 1916
West Points ...	$50	$70, buyers		$5.25 for 1916
Oils.—				
Langkats ...	G10	Tls. 20, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31.10.15
Shells ...	£1	10s/-		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian ...	£1	23/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans ...	£1	36/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.16
Raubs ...	£1	$2.15, buyers		None since 1910
Tronoh ...	£1	$7/8, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo ...	Tls. 50	Tl. 147½		Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16
Kung Yik ...	Tls. 10	Tl. 13		T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
Shanghai ...	Tls. 50	Tls. 117		Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16
Yangtszepoo ...	Tls. 5	Tls. 5, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos ...	$12	$8, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Lights ...	$5	$4½, buyers		None since 1906
China Providents ...	$10	$8.10, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms ...	$6	$23, buyers		$3 for year ending 31.7.16
Green Island Cement ...	$10	$3.15, x. div. buyers		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics ...	$10	$484, buyers		$2.25 for year ending 29.2.16
Hongkong Ices ...	$25	$151, x. div.		$11 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes ...	$10	$29		$2 and bonus of $1 for 1916
Hongkong Steels ...	$10	$10		None for year ending 31.5.16
Hongkong Trams ...	5/-	$7.10, buy.		Int. 7% account 1916
Peak Trams Old ...	$10	$7.20, sales		7% for year ending 30.4.16
Do. New ...	$1	$1		do.
Steam Laundries ...	$5	$34		25 cents for year ending 31.5.16
Union Waterboats ...	$10	$164, sa. & s		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co. ...	$10	$8½		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited ...	$7	$5, buyers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs ...	$1	Sept.	$4.10	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas ...	$5	Jan.	$12.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy ...	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	—
Kedah ...	$1	Apl.	$4.50	42½ p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas ...	$2	June	$3.30	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pinda ...	$1	Aug.	$2.55	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff ...	$2	Dec.	$4.60	35 p. c.	—
New Serondah ...	$2	Dec.	$4.40	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft ...	$2	Jan.	$5.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tapah ...	$10	Dec.	$22.50	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London			3/2		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS" TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pettendan, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuhsieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsangchow, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Weichow, Shaohsing, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkia. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tuchsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tsinyuan, Tsimo, Tsinchow, Tsingchow, Tsaochuang, Tsaochow, Tsaoyuan, Tsaoshan, Tsaoyang, Tsaoyang, Tsaoyang